

Oct 47BC

DURANT

Caesar reached Rome and his wife CALPURNIA, bringing with him Cleopatra, her boy husband - brother, and CAESARION.

In the few months permitted him permitted him between campaigns he set about restoring order. Having been re-appointed dictator, he repealed the last of SULLA'S laws. He made MARCUS BRUTUS Governor of CISALPINE GAUL. He secured

Cicero and ATTICUS that he would abet no war
against property. He ordered the re-erection of
the statue of SULLA which the proletarians had
knocked down. His most braver legions were
in revolt because of long - overdue pay and were
refusing to embark for Africa

48BC → 46BC

Decimus Junius Brutus
was Governor of Transalpine
Gaul

(killed Caesar) in 44BC

47 BC

Mark Antony was master
of the horse (MAGISTER EQUITUM)

47Bc

Duncan: Cal

Cassius plunged into a dizzying series of projects ranging from a flurry of new temples and a planned canal across the isthmus of Corinth to hundreds of new laws and reforms. He dissolved the corrupt guilds in the city; limited the terms of office for senior elected officials; froze

a quarter of debts owed by all Romans,
to stimulate the economy, awarded prizes
to large families to encourage the population
depleted by the war; and reduced the
expensive subsidies of grain to the
city's paupers. He also consolidated
power by naming his own men to key
offices and by co-opting control of
the Senate

June 47 BC

Duncan: Cal

Julius Caesar finally departed from Egypt. He left Cleopatra & Roman Legions to protect her, but also to guard the interests of Rome.

Caesar then launched 2 lightning quick wars against an upstart king in Syria and against the remnants of Pompey's army which had fled to the north coast of Africa.

He then returned to Rome where the Senate named him dictator for 10 more years; commissioned a bronze statue of him to be erected in the Forum, and ordered a celebration of forty days for his victories in Gaul, Egypt, Syria, and Africa. This triumph became a legendary orgy of festivals, games, and debauches that included the slaughter of 400 lions in the Circus and mock battles on land & sea in which hundreds of war captives & criminals died. For days at a time Caesar's soldiers marched in parades leading into the Forum.

H7BC

Duncan; Cal

DunCal 1998

During Caesar's triumphs in Rome, his soldiers marching to the Forum carried more than 20,000 pounds of captured treasures and leading in countless prisoners weighed down by chains; including the young princess ARSINOË, a sister of Cleopatra who had sided with her enemies.

Caesar's supporters reveled in their triumph, though many Romans resied in a republic

found the celebrations grossly ostentatious. The Roman historian Dio reports that people recoiled against bloodshed and the "countless scenes" lavished on the shows. People also complained about treatment of high-born prisoners. Caesar released Arsenioe rather than face the wrath of the populace. Not even a lavish gift of gold, grain, and oil to every free person in Rome assuaged a general anxiety about what Caesar would do next.

47BC

Ptolemy XIII (king 47BC → 44BC)
was a mere boy when Julius
Caesar married him to Cleopatra
and made him joint ruler
with her. In 44BC Cleopatra
had Ptolemy XIII her brother and
husband murdered.

47 BC

On his return from Africa to Rome, where he was now tribune of the people, and DICTATOR, he had four great triumphs and pardoned all his enemies.

He set about reforming living conditions of the people by passing agrarian laws. He drew up elaborate plans (Augustus used them)

47BC

Caesar put down, single handed,
a mutiny of his army and
then set out for Africa where
the followers of Pompey had fled,
to end their opposition led by
Cato.